

A HOLIDAY TOUR

Impressions by a Light-Hearted Traveller.

THE SPELL OF ENGLAND. By Julia Wolf Addison. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiv, 433. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Mrs. Addison takes the "Spell of England" in holiday spirit. Hers is a vacation tour, not a pilgrimage made with bated breath. She sees and feels with understanding and appreciation, but she does not suppress her American sense of humor when she steps out of the past into the present, and turns from the storied places to the ways and traits of her English cousins. Neither does it forsake her when she overhears fellow Americans' remarks that indicate a lack of harmony with the spell. She is reasonable, too, admitting quite readily the justness of an English woman's answer to her rhapsody over the picturesque of Broadway, which is "as typical of Elizabethan England as Rothenburg or Hildesheim or Assisi are of their times and climes." Said this prosaic English woman: "Well, I only know it is terrible in winter."

At Fairford Church she saw the stained glass that, according to tradition, was designed by Albrecht Dürer and taken from a Dutch merchantman bound for Rome. A little later on she is delighted with a copy of an English edition of "Little Women," its "Americanisms" carefully annotated for the information of little English understandings. And—oh, joy!—at Ipswich she secured the double-bedded room at the Great White Horse Hotel where Mr. Pickwick had his encounter with the lady in curl papers. Ipswich is also the town of Margaret Catchpole, who stole a horse to ride to London after her unworthy soldier lover. She was condemned to be hanged. "Her greatest error," says Mrs. Addison cleverly, "was loving not wisely but too well, if one may be forgiven for using such a quotation in the twentieth century."

The book will be found an instructive guide as well as an amusing companion to the American tourist in England.

TRANSPORT BY LAND

The Development of Vehicles on Wheels.

CARRIAGES AND COACHES. Their History and Evolution. By Ralph Strauss. Fully illustrated, with reproductions from old prints, & contemporary drawings and photographs. 8vo, pp. 360. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

This is an informing and entertaining book for the general reader. Beginning with the days when primitive man discovered that he could drag a heavier load than he could carry, and that he could drag it more easily on a sled, the author traces the evolution of the vehicle through antiquity down to our own day, paying special attention to the part it has played in social life. The work is not a technical handbook of coach building, neither is it a review of the romance of travel before the advent of the railroad, good roads and the horseless carriage, but it draws of necessity heavily upon the literature of the past, especially that of England, from the Middle Ages, through the Elizabethan period and the eighteenth century down to the Victorian era. In the course of this study one becomes increasingly aware of the enduring prejudice against coaches and carriages as symbols of luxury and aristocratic arrogance, a prejudice that, it need hardly be pointed out, has taken a new lease of life with the advent of the automobile and its reckless driver, considerate of the pedestrian's rights, comfort and safety.

Mr. Strauss is of the opinion that the raft preceded the sledge, and probably suggested it. As for wheels, they may have evolved in the mind of early man from his observation of the ease with which round substances can be moved. Thus the sled may have been placed on logs, and run forward after a manner still in use in the world over. The invention of wheels and axles attached to the sled itself followed in course of time.

Egyptian, Assyrian and Greek vehicles, among them the war chariot, need not detain us here; suffice it to say that the luxurious carriages of the Roman decadence led to a reaction in the Middle Ages, when locomotion on wheels came to be regarded as evidence of effeminacy. Men rode on horseback. In the thirteenth century laws were passed in France and elsewhere forbidding the use of coaches for this reason, and as their numbers decreased the roads were neglected, or built and kept in repair for the requirements of horsemen only. Hence the introduction of the litter, or, rather, its revival, since Rome had employed that form of transportation too. Used by women only—the prejudice against effeminacy persisted—it came gradually to be the state vehicle in preference to the carriage. Its comfort must certainly have been greater than that of the springless coach, whose effeminacy must have lain in its luxurious equipment and ornamentation rather than in its ease on execrable roads, the influence of whose condition on the development of carriages is constantly kept in mind by the author.

Anne Boleyn rode to her wedding in a litter; the vehicle was still in use in the days of Charles II, but improvements in coach building on the Continent gradually brought the carriage on wheels into favor again. Flanders and Hungary led in the art of coach construction, to give way in the eighteenth century to Germany, whence, later still, came the landau and the berlin. The oldest coach still in existence is one preserved at Coburg, which was used at the marriage of the Elector of Saxony in 1554.

The medieval litter had a revival in the sedan chair. It began to be seen in England after the death of Elizabeth, but its great vogue came later. The first "hackney"—"hackneyed," or common—coaches appeared in the streets of London in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Originally they were the discarded carriages of the "quality," still adorned with their armorial

bearings, whence sprang the custom, maintained until near the end of the nineteenth century, of adorning the panels of public cabs and hansoms with coronets.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century carriage builders began to make experiments with swinging bodies, to minimize the jarring and jolting of the occupants of vehicles. There were also "friction wheels and pulleys" for the same purpose, but the prevailing opinion seems to have been that it was the roads, not the carriage, that should be improved. The post chaise was introduced in England in 1743; the stage coach followed. The



JOHN BUCHAN, AUTHOR OF "THE MOON ENDURETH." (From a photograph.)

public omnibus, suggested by Pascal, made its first appearance in Paris in 1662, but failed. It was reintroduced there in 1819, and succeeded. Mr. Strauss writes also of many passing fashions, of numerous varieties of the phaeton, of one-horse shays, of famous state coaches, of the battle over narrow and broad wheels, of vehicular luxury in this country in the eighteenth century, of oldtime cabs and of many other matters. He closes with a chapter on modern carriages.

FICTION

A Scotch Story Teller with a Streak of Magic in Him.

HISTORY AND ROMANCE. THE MOON ENDURETH. Tales and Fancies. By John Buchan. 12mo, pp. xii, 258. The Sturgis & Walton Company.

The defect of the average novelist's quality to-day is something which might be superficially described as conventionalism, but is really more accurately defined as a sort of professionalism. Hundreds of writers, of all shades of cleverness, disclose much the same technical aptitude. With them fiction is obviously a trade. It is perhaps the very prevalence of the type which inclines us to look the more sympathetically upon the rare romancer who is, by contrast, only an amateur. Such a romancer is Mr. John Buchan. He has had, it is true, plenty of experience. This new collection of his short stories is not by any means the first book we have had from his hand. But in it he preserves the savor of an unspoiled talent, writing, to some extent at least, as only the good story teller writes, because he cannot help himself.

It does not matter that some of his stories are rather long drawn out or that one or two of them, such as "A Lucid Interval" and "The Green Glen," will not do at all. The main point is that he gives us several narratives that are sheer gems. "The Lemnian" is a little masterpiece. Long ago in "Blackwood's Magazine" it left this impression, and now on a second reading it seems a finer achievement. This is a glimpse into the past, into ancient Greek history; but it has the reality of a tale based on contemporary observation, and the realism of the thing is saturated in poetic charm. Mr. Buchan is indeed a poet, not in the verses which he has judiciously scattered through his book, but in the substance of his imaginative stories—in their substance and in their atmosphere. "The Grove of Ashtroth," a strange tale of an African millionaire with Semitic blood in his veins, is superb in its demonstration of the witchery to be got out of the life of so prosaic a type when accident touches the development of that life. Mr. Buchan has, too, a picturesque vein of humor, illustrated in the first of his stories, "The Company of the Marjolaine." Does the reader reject at the outset the idea that three Americans of the Revolutionary period would have sought to bring home a member of the House of Stuart to reign over us as our king? Let him read this story of Mr. Buchan's and see what a true artist can make of a preposterous theme. This author has among his other faults a taste for metaphysical complexities which scarcely harmonize with the conditions essential to a good short story. But he has in him a magic which triumphs over all his faults.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

PROMISE. By Ethel Sidgwick. 12mo, pp. 438. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

The new experiment, begun by our publishers with the works of Leonard Merrick and continued with the books of Mr. Birmingham and Mr. Halifax, reaches for the moment a climax with these three volumes from the pen of a gifted, a promising young English woman. It is, indeed, in her unimpeachable promise for the future, even more than in her present performance, that Miss Sidgwick is of interest to cis-Atlantic novel readers. We have the full measure of the others. Mr. Merrick is a rather entertaining companion for a railroad trip or an ocean voyage; Mr. Birmingham's books will be welcome anywhere at any time, with their humor of Irish character study and their whimsicality of plot; Mr. Halifax is a good minor novelist;

of London's lower class and slum life. Nothing new is likely to come from them; they, each in his own way and measure, have "arrived." It is different with Miss Sidgwick. She has only just started.

Of her three books, "Promise," is by far the most ambitious, planned on a scale that suggests at least a trilogy. It is a sympathetically interpretative study of the mind and temperament of an exceptionally gifted child in its reaction to and withdrawal from contact with the world of its seniors, only one of whom, the grandfather, understands this sensitive, baffling, seemingly wayward individuality, which unconsciously follows its own path because it must, crushed though it be at times by misunderstanding that to it must seem cruelty. More cruel still is the atmosphere of an English public school, but even there survives the driving power that will lead to eminence. The story is only a fragment, for at its end the child is still a mere boy, but it is a fragment worth while, not only in its central figure, but in the numerous, well-drawn consistent character studies surrounding it.

In "Le Gentleman" Miss Sidgwick turns over a new leaf. She abandons psychological analysis for synthesis; she gives us the results without the processes by which they are reached. The same method is found in "Herself," and, for the moment at least, it seems to be the better one for her success, and certainly a shorter road to recognition by a larger circle of readers. In both books the author deals with the situation and the problems of the young girl facing the world alone. In "Le Gentleman" we have an appealing study of a brave, sensible young Frenchwoman facing the havoc of her life through a cruel misunderstanding; "Herself" is a young Irish girl, earning her livelihood as teacher in a private school in Paris, and later as an amanuensis in England. She is handicapped by a roving, irresponsible father; slander touches her through the romantic love of a cousin for whose fortunes she feels herself responsible.

an excellent, charming girl, and that her parents are honest, worthy persons, but your marriage with her is impossible, because the laws of the 'family' are pitiless and logical. It may be the egoism, the selfish interest, of the family, if you will, but these laws of the bourgeoisie are inexorable. Every prosperous, powerful family like ours forms a caste, with its pride, its privileges and its abuses. No! Your marriage with Jenny-Rose is absolutely out of the question."

This cast-iron creed of the old French bourgeoisie families, constantly repeated by thrifty, respectable citizens, grates upon the nerves of the proletarian and incites revolutionary socialists to commit acts that otherwise they would never have thought of. The situation is strongly put forward in M. Marguerite's novel. The result is that Antoine and the peasant girl form a "union libre," and their illegitimate children are not acknowledged and "legalized" until the purse proud bourgeoisie family is reduced to poverty by a series of fires and workmen's strikes, when at last the "family" accepts the aid of the sturdy but recalcitrant Antoine and welcomes him and his peasant wife at the patriarchal fireside.

C. I. B.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Current Talk of Things Present and to Come.

The fourth and fifth volumes of the late John Bigelow's reminiscences of what we are told, be published this season. They will probably be brought out in the spring.

Lang's Shakespeare Book.

The forthcoming book on the Baconian heresy which the late Andrew Lang had completed just before his death will appear next month. It is said that the argument is discussed from the basis of historical probability no less than from the almost definitive standpoint of internal literary evidence. Lang had no doubt as to Shakespeare's authorship, as no emi-

tical use to the community. He said the other day:

"I have had twelve years of public life, and am getting to the age, I think, when I should be able to write the philosophy of life. I want to get out of the hurry-purry and look at it from a distance, so that I may have leisure to write down some conclusions. I have come to the conclusion that I have expressed more freely by a retired man, because, in the first place, he will not be suspected of having any particular axe to grind, and, secondly, he can talk without compromising his own political friends."

Mr. Farnol and His Home.

Mr. Jeffery Farnol, whose fiction has found success in this country, denies that he intends to establish a home here. He and his American wife are about to move into a house which they have purchased in the beautiful English county of Kent, and meanwhile he is completing his new novel, "The Amateur Gentleman."

A Woman War Correspondent.

Miss M. E. Durham, who, as the readers of these columns know, is the author of several admirable books on the Balkan regions, has been appointed one of the war correspondents of the London "Chronicle." She has been living in Montenegro for some time, and in her close acquaintance with Near-Eastern problems and the Near-Eastern peoples is remarkably well equipped for her work. She is young and fearless, and judicious, and is highly esteemed and respected by the half-savage races she has so cleverly and justly described.

Some English Novels.

Mr. William de Morgan is writing a novel which will be published, it is hoped, in the winter or spring. "A Babe in Bohemia," Frank Danby's new book, is nearly ready for publication.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ART.

A TEXT BOOK OF DESIGN. By Charles Balens Kell and William Lister. 4to, pp. ix, 153. (The Houghton Mifflin Company.)

Chapters on the problem and theory of design, and on composition, value, color, lettering and design in architecture. Primarily intended for students and use in class rooms.

BYPATHS IN COLLECTING. By Virginia



TRAVEL IN ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. (From a drawing by Rowlandson, in "Carriages and Coaches.")

Both these gentlemen are "rotters," all their Irish charm notwithstanding. They are not "collectable," as Herself expresses it—they do not "belong," as we might say—though she thinks so. And it is the tragedy of "Le Gentleman" that its vain, empty little English girl is not "collectable," either, though the Scotchman, bound to her by his sense of honor, cleaves to her, and breaks the French girl's heart.

One reads willingly between Miss Sidgwick's lines, so much of life and character is already "collectable" to her, and not "collectable" as well. She applies judiciously a quiet sense of humor, and, certainly in her second and third books, she is exceptionally readable throughout. As in the case of most English beginners, and unlike most of our own, her work has genuine literary quality. She mastered her technique before she began to write.

THE FRENCH FAMILY

A Curious Study of Peasant Blood and Caste.

Paris, October 18. M. Paul Marguerite, in his latest novel, "Les Fabricé," just published by Plon, pays superb but pathetic tribute to that vanishing institution, the patriarchal French family. The "Fabricé" forms a thrifty, prosperous, ambitious household that within the brief space of a quarter of a century has accomplished its transformation from the status of the peasant to that of the wealthy bourgeoisie, which has become a caste, with the pride, exclusiveness and restrictions that characterized the landed nobility of the old regime.

It is a family of eight—five men and three women. The eldest son, Jean-Marc, forty years of age, in his capacity of senior partner in the great industrial establishment founded by his father, now a venerable Senator and member of the Institute, is a delegate of the parental head and exercises patriarchal authority with merciless despotism. A younger brother, Antoine, loves Jenny-Rose, a worthy young peasant girl. Antoine vainly seeks the permission of his eldest brother, and of his father and mother, to marry her. The refusal is cruel, based upon selfish, mercenary reasons. The old Senator says: "Your grandfather, who founded our family, married a peasant girl, and he was himself a soldier and tiller of the soil. But the laws of life and development of what Paul Bourget calls the étape, or the halting place, dominate all other considerations. It was not owing to mere pride that I married your mother, who was a Siglet du Salt, but by wedding the heiress of a family of the 'grande bourgeoisie' I advanced the fortune of myself and my descendants. I know that your Jenny-Rose is

nent scholar and critic has had from the beginning of the controversy.

Crevecoeur's "Letters." Biographical material only lately discovered will be used in an introduction to the new edition of J. H. St. John de Crevecoeur's "Letters from an American Farmer," which Duffield & Co. are preparing for spring publication. This Normandy gentleman first printed, in 1782, his book on his life in America, and it led to the immigration of a colony of his countrymen, whose venture, it is said to say, had an unfortunate ending in Ohio. The letters are full of anecdotes—quite enough, some of them. Witness the story of the fifty-four bees which, after a brief imprisonment in the craw of a kingbird, were released by Crevecoeur, who killed the bird, opened the craw and laid the bees on a blanket in the sun. The insects performed a hasty toilet and joyfully returned to the hive. At least so said De Crevecoeur.

Two Art Books. M. Romain Rolland, having completed his "Christophe," has prepared a work on "Michael Angelo" which will be published this season. Nearly ready, also, is G. P. Hill's illustrated study, "Portrait Medals of Italian Artists of the Renaissance."

A Literary Viticulturist. It appears that a novelist—at least a French novelist—may be at once a successful writer and an eminent vine grower. M. Marcel Prévost produces on his estate at Nérac, near the Pyrenees, a great deal of excellent wine—wine which is declared by surrounding viticulturists to be superior to any in the neighborhood. He has invested a large part of his literary earnings in the purchase of many fields, and now owns the principal collection of vineyards in the district. He is fond of his vines and has turned practical cultivator in all his leisure hours.

Professor Skeat's Riddle. The late Professor Skeat, it is said, used to take pleasure in propounding to his friends a philological riddle of his own discovery. "What English word," he would ask, "is derived from as many languages as it contains syllables. Nobody, however learned, succeeded in giving the right answer, and Skeat was always obliged to point out that the word was "macadamized" and that it was derived partly from Gaelic and partly from Hebrew, with a French suffix of Greek origin and an English suffix as well.

Quiller-Couch Retiring. We may perhaps look confidently for more novels from the pen of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch now that he is retiring from the public life of Cornwall, in which he has been active as a Liberal. He has long held offices of great prac-

tical use to the community. He said the other day:

"I have had twelve years of public life, and am getting to the age, I think, when I should be able to write the philosophy of life. I want to get out of the hurry-purry and look at it from a distance, so that I may have leisure to write down some conclusions. I have come to the conclusion that I have expressed more freely by a retired man, because, in the first place, he will not be suspected of having any particular axe to grind, and, secondly, he can talk without compromising his own political friends."

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The text and photographs describe various phases of child life.

EDINBURGH. By R. L. Stevenson. With twenty-four illustrations in color by James Heron. 4to, pp. 207. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The illustrations are mounted on heavy dark green paper and the book has a decorated cover.

PURPOSE. ENDEAVOR. Compiled by Grace Browne Strand. 12mo, pp. 68. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.)

These booklets contain a collection of aphorisms on subjects indicated in the titles. Each is bound in red and each page has a decoration in black.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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The Locusts' Years

By Mary Helen Fee

ONE of the big novels of the year is this story of a man and woman, who, struggling against a difference in temperament and breeding, at last find their life's happiness on a lonely island in the Philippines.

A finely written and powerful study of character and human emotion under stress that will appeal to every reader.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES A. C. McCLURG & CO. Publishers



London: Burnham, Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. v, 500. (The Houghton Mifflin Company.)

Relating how a young mining engineer in moderate circumstances wins success as an artist.

THE COMING OF THE LAW. By Charles Alden Selzer. Frontispiece in color by R. W. Alden. 12mo, pp. 378. (The Outing Publishing Company.)

A narrative of life in the West.

FOOTLOOSE AND FREE. By Stephen Chalmers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 265. (The Outing Publishing Company.)

Telling how shackles, a slave in New York City, escaped from bondage and became a wanderer on the face of the earth and the blue waters.

FORFEIT. A Novel. By Clara Lathrop Strong. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 315. (The Houghton Mifflin Company.)

A romance of the days of witchcraft.

THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY. A Book of Romance and Some Half-Told Tales. By Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv, 370. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A study in the beginning of American history.

COLUMBUS AND HIS PREDECESSORS. A study in the beginning of American history. By Charles H. McCarthy, Ph.D. Professor of American History in the Catholic University of America. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xiv, 224. (Philadelphia: John Jos. McVey.)

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JUVENILE.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN SPUR. By Rudy of the West. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. 12mo, pp. 318. (The Century Company.)

Narrating how a boy of to-day is enabled to go back to the old times and share with some of the most famous knights in history in some dangerous adventures.

SUE JANE. By Mary Thompson Davies. With illustrations by E. A. Farnham. 12mo, pp. 223. (The Century Company.)

The boarding-school experiences of a country girl.

THE LUCKY SIXPENCE. By Emily Benson Knipe and Alfred Arthur Knipe. Illustrated by Arthur E. Hall. 12mo, pp. 408. (The Century Company.)

A tale of Revolutionary days, setting forth the adventures of a little girl, strange by tradition, to the colonies, and of her meeting with Washington and Franklin.

JATAKA TALES. Retold by Ellen C. Babbin. With illustrations by Elsworth Young. 12mo, pp. xii, 92. (The Century Company.)

A book of jungle lore and of primitive Indian folk tales.

THE LADY OF THE LAMB. By Frederick C. Bartlett. Illustrated by E. C. Cassell. 12mo, pp. 336. (The Century Company.)

How Elizabeth, the young daughter of the king, won the great house on the hill, became the real "Lady of the Lamb."

LITERATURE.

SHORT-STORY MASTERPIECES. French. In two volumes. Done into English, with introductions by J. Berg Esenwald. Frontispiece. Small. 12mo, pp. 158; 159. (Springfield, Mass.: The Home Correspondence School.)

Four characteristic short French stories, with a semi-biographical essay on the authors, Coppée, de Maupassant, Mérimée, Gautier, Loti, Halévy, Balzac, Daudet and André Theuriet.

THE MODERN READER'S CHAUCER. The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. New First Put into Modern English by John S. P. Tatlock and Percy MacKaye. Illustrations by Warwick Goble. 4to, xii, 607. (The Macmillan Company.)

With notes and a glossary.

MONOGRAPH ON THE SHAKESPEARE SIGNATURES. By William McGonaway. 12mo, pp. 13. (Privately printed.)

Submitting for discussion the question, Did the soldier who signed the deed and mortgage of 1613 and other instruments make the copy which "William Shakespeare" signed?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT. A Discussion of Municipal Administration Based on a Survey of Ten Commissioned Governed Cities. By Henry Bruns. 12mo, pp. xlii, 438. (D. Appleton & Co.)

ARMAMENTS AND ARBITRATION: OR, THE PLACE OF FORCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELATION OF STATES. By A. T. Mahan, D. C. M. L. D., Captain, U. S. N. (Retired). 12mo, pp. 259. (Harper & Bros.)

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE. By Christine Terhune Herrick. 12mo, pp. 200. (Boston: Dana Estes & Co.)

Chapters on the making of bread, pickling and preserving, home aids to housekeeping, entertaining without service, ways of cooking common vegetables, and hot weather recipes.

FIRE PREVENTION. By Edward F. Croker, ex-Chief of the Fire Department of New York City. With numerous illustrations. 12mo, pp. x, 354. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Composed of chapters on the prevention of fire in dwelling houses and on the use of fire, life and other large structures.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND OPERA SINGERS OF TODAY. By Henry C. Lahee. Illustrated.

THE FOLLOW OF HER HAND



George Barr McCutcheon's BEST STORY

Introduces a New Situation in Fiction.

Illustrated, \$1.30 net; postage 13c extra.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

12mo, pp. x, 461. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.)

An account of the leading operatic star who have sung during recent years, with a sketch of the chief operatic enterprises.

POETRY AND DRAMA.

YALE BOOK OF AMERICAN VERSE. Edited by James M. Farrar. 12mo, pp. xiv, 578. (New Haven: The Yale University Press.)

An anthology, including selections from T. Aldrich, W. C. Bryant, Elizabeth A. Allen, Eugene Field, Emerson, Bunger, G. W. Doane, Phoebe Cary, Halleck, Holmes, Richard Henry Stoddard, John Jay, Poe, Bret Harte, Stedman and Whittier.

VILLA MI RAPPORTO. By Frederico Crowhatch. 12mo, pp. 110. (The Houghton Mifflin Company.)